

Monday, March 11th, 1844.

The Compromises—Closing Remarks.
We have given the history of all the compromises of the Constitution in relation to slavery. A few remarks, and we shall close.

1. The record we have presented, shows that at the time of the formation of the Constitution, slavery was regarded generally as a blot upon our institutions; and that the general expectation was, that it would soon cease to exist.

2. It is evident that the members of the Convention generally, determined to exclude from the Constitution any recognition of the slaves as property; and, in continually assuming, wherever they were referred to, that they were persons, believed that they had completely accomplished their purpose.

3. No one can doubt for a moment, that the effect of these compromises, harmless as they may have appeared at the time, has been to perpetuate slavery in this Union.

4. The lesson we learn from this, is, that it is never safe to tamper with wrong, or compromise one jot or tittle of the eternal principles of Justice.

5. The nature of the proceedings and debates in the Federal Convention, is well calculated to strip the actors in that body of the sanctity which we have been taught to invest their characters. After all, they were men of like passions with their descendants; and too frequently we are compelled to recognize in them, the same time-serving disposition, the same short-sighted policy, the same disregard of right principles, the same propensity to barter truth and righteousness for pecuniary gain, which we have constant occasion to condemn in the popular assemblies and legislative bodies of this day.

6. The proceedings in relation to the slave-trade compromise, deserve special comment.

By forming a Union with Georgia and South Carolina, and restraining the general power of the Government to regulate foreign commerce, so as to authorize the continuance of the slave trade till 1808, all the States at once involved themselves in whatever of infamy and guilt attached to traffic, which the civilized world now pronounces piracy.

The principals in this dark transaction were, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia; the first three selling their principles for commercial advantages; the last three making the glorious Union subordinate to the precious right of importing human beings to stock their plantations.

This corrupt compromise, entering as an element into our compact of Union, has been a fruitful source of corruption; all its evil effects are not yet revealed; and, retribution, we verily believe, cannot be avoided, unless by the repentance of the whole nation, and the undoing, so far as it may be in its power, of resulting evil.

One can easily see, that the same principles and spirit which characterized the first Union of the North and South, are stamped upon our Union now. "Like parents, like children." Menace, shameless appeals to the robber-right of force on one side; servility, love of gain on the other; these are what disgraced the nation in its birth, and cover it with dishonor in its manhood. Had the counsels of Virginia and Maryland prevailed in the Federal Convention, Georgia and South Carolina might have been lost to the Union—but the Union itself, without the incorporation of an element which now weakens and threatens to destroy it, would have been the praise of the whole earth. Perpetual then, it might have been, for its foundations would have been laid in righteousness. And how long would those criminal states have remained alien from the great American family? Not many months would have elapsed, ere their defenceless position, and the horrid reflection that for the privilege of an internal traffic in the bodies and souls of their fellow men, they had sold all that the blood of the Revolution had bought, and earned the eternal infamy of having sacrificed so far as they were concerned, the hopes of freedom in the New World, would have driven them to sue for admission into the Union, upon any terms, short of absolute dishonor. But *Compromise—Compromise*—(would that the very name might be blotted from American mind!) for it is this which has smitten with palsy the moral energies of priest and layman, statesmen and people—*Compromise*, we say, opened the doors of the Union to men dripping with the blood of Africa's children; and the overwhelming load of guilt which threatened to crush them, now hangs like a mill-stone about the neck of the whole nation. And then, behold the consummation of the compact! As if they could hide the deed from the eye of Him, before whose bar shall stand together the robber of Africa, and his mangled victim, they declared, that "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, &c. &c. promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain, and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

To establish justice!

7. But, while Truth binds us to speak plainly of the conduct of our fathers, in assuming such a responsibility, let us rejoice, that the Constitution which they framed, imposes upon us, their children, personally, no duties incompatible with the law of eternal rectitude; but, secures to us the privilege of seeking such amendments in that instrument itself, as shall relieve the nation from the guilt of giving support or countenance, in any way, to Slaveryholding.

Civilization, &c.
That the progress of Civilization, however perfect, must have a favorable influence on human life, can scarcely be denied. Notwithstanding it is becoming more and more evident, that the tendency of Society is to a better form, still it is a mistake to imagine that the condition of the masses has not improved under its present organization. The mistake is easily accounted for. A few centuries since, and no one took note of "the million." Their wants, their sufferings, attracted little or no attention. But things have changed. The masses are rising; their condition commands attention; their privations, their distresses, are brought to the notice of the public;—not because they are greater than in former periods, or indeed so overwhelming, but because they are now subjects of examination. That there is a real, slow, amelioration of the condition of the masses, is evident from various circumstances. One circumstance is, the fact that they themselves are beginning to perceive and feel their degradation, and seek elevation. Another is, the increased duration of human life. If accurate statistical tables were preserved, from century to century, in relation to crime, duration of human life, internal trade, external commerce, manufactures, population, marriages, education, &c., a great deal of error both in speculation and practice, would be avoided; and it would be seen, we doubt not, that the *Law and the Effect*, in relation to the human race, on the whole, was *Progress*, both in condition and character.

acter. The increase of knowledge, in one age, by raising the standard of comfort in public estimation, and enlarging the sphere of vision, opens the eyes and quickens the sensibilities of the observing to the privations of the destitute; and, combined with the fact, that these privations are present, leads them to imagine that the masses are really worse off than in the preceding age. But we should remember that we have no grounds for a correct comparison. The social condition of that age is not disclosed to us—its political history we know, and that is all.

The city of Geneva has set an example in the way of statistics, which should be followed universally. For the last three centuries, or since 1500, an accurate account has been kept of births and deaths, from which it appears that the mean duration of human life has remarkably increased. We find the account going the rounds of the papers. The mean duration of human life was, from

1600 to 1600	21 yrs. 2 mos.
1600 " 1700	25 " 9 "
1701 " 1760	32 " 9 "
1761 " 1832	40 " 5 "

The increase, nearly two-fold, in three centuries, is certainly remarkable, and is doubtless attributable to an increase in the knowledge of the cure, but especially, the prevention of disease, as well as to a real improvement in the condition of the people. All these facts & statements do not prove that society is not beginning to demand a better form of organization. The scaffolding that suffices for the erection of the second story of a noble structure, must be raised higher to complete the third, and so on, till the edifice be finished.

Coons—and Freedom of the Press.

JOHN B. STITT, the able editor of the *Wayne County Record*, (Ia.) has been obliged to retire from the editorial chair, on account of having administered a rebuke to a Whig Convention, for parading coons, and singing doggerel songs. It seems that the Convention had met in a church and the services had been opened with prayer by its pastor. A Coon, or in the language of Mr. Stitt, "a poor, lean, lank, live coon," had been paraded in procession, through the streets, chained to the top of one of the carriages—and in the Methodist meeting house, where the Whigs were assembled, all sorts of doggerel were sung. "Some idea," says Mr. Stitt, "of the character of the songs sung may be formed, when it is known that one of them, and a leading one too, was a parody on that lowest of all negro doggerels, called, 'Raccoon setting on a Rail.' The singers of this racy hymn, which was kept waving over their heads during the performance, and on which his coonship was painted in various grotesque attitudes."

Some of the actors in these contemptible transactions, were professing Christians.

Mr. Stitt, like an honest man, felt indignant, and gave utterance to his feelings. The consequence was, that the City Club passed a severe resolution of censure, denouncing Mr. Stitt as a "Loco Foco," and unworthy the confidence of the Whig party, and discontinued their subscriptions.

This alarmed the publisher, Mr. Meredith, who tamely succumbed, dismissed his editor, apologized to their coonships, hoped he would not be blamed for the writings of the editor, and most humbly informed them, that the withdrawal of their patronage was a loss to him, not to Mr. Stitt. He further deprecated any wrath which might be excited by inserting a communication from Mr. Stitt in self-justification.

In this communication, Mr. Stitt pledges himself to support Henry Clay, and, indeed, of his orthodoxy as a Whig no one can doubt—it may except his devotion to Coons. Against these "vainments," he seems to cherish uncharitable feelings.

"Had I," says he, "have denounced our United States Bank, a Protective Tariff, or the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, it is a matter of some doubt, whether more indignation would have been excited, than has been vented on me for my denunciation of his Coonship. And what, I would ask, is there about a Coon that should make it an object of such love and veneration? For my part, I have always looked upon him as an animal of mean, prowling and mischievous kind—degraded, and that it was rather to be hunted down as a pest to society, than to be caressed as a being of parity idolatry. It is true that a leading member of the party remarked to me a few days ago, that he looked upon the Coon as 'Brother'; but for my part, I have no disposition to aspire to such honorable association."

The Egyptians, we believe, never offered up human sacrifices to the lizards and crocodiles which they deified.

The Hoochies have taken a step in advance—they have sacrificed at least one *Man* to a Coon. How many more such offerings will be demanded, ere the political contest be over?

Woman's sphere.

We are always gratified to see the sphere of woman's influence enlarging. The peculiar attributes with which God has endowed her, qualify her to act as an angel of mercy among men.

Mr. MANN in his report to the Massachusetts Board of Education, introduces the subject of Prisons, a number of which he visited during his late European tour; and he bears testimony to the peculiar value of female influence, in those receptacles of crime and wretchedness.

"In regard to Prisons," he says, "I have found them almost uniformly, and especially on the Continent, in a most deplorable condition—often worse than any of ours were twenty-five years ago, before the commencement among us of the great reform in Prison Discipline, which has already produced such beneficial results. Great Britain, however, now furnishes some admirable models for the imitation of the world. In the city of Dublin I visited a prison containing three hundred female convicts. It was superintended by a Female. The whole was a perfect pattern of neatness, order and decorum; and the moral government was as admirable as the maternal administration. As the Lady Principal conducted me to the different parts of the establishment, speaking to me with such sorrow and such hope of the different subjects of charge, addressing them as one who came to console and to save, and not to punish or avenge—always in tones of the sweetest affection, yet modified to suit the circumstances of each offender—I felt, more vividly than I had ever before, to what a sublime height of excellence the female character can reach, when it consecrates its energies to the work of benevolence. Amid these outcasts from society she spends her days and nights; but with her convictions and sentiments of duty and of charity toward the lost, they must be days and nights which afford her more substantial and enduring happiness than queens, or those who can fascinate, govern the governors of man, can ever enjoy."

What Constitutes a Vagrant?
The Knickerbocker, relates a good anecdote of a well known vagabond, who was brought before a magistrate as a common vagrant.

Having suddenly harpooned a good idea, he pulled from a capacious pocket of his tattered coat a loaf of bread, and held it up as a shield, and holding them up with a triumphant look and gesture, to the magistrate, exclaimed: "You don't catch him that way I'm no vagrant. Aint them wise men's support, I should like to know."

Judicial Reform.

A writer in the *New York Tribune*, among other suggestions for Judicial reform, proposes the abolition of the Trial by Jury. Once, he says, it was an invaluable privilege; when King and Noble concentrated Judicial and Executive power in their hands, it was a precious privilege for the weak and wronged to appeal to their peers in defence of their rights. But that time, he thinks, has gone by. Here we are all equals, and no class needs protection for its legal rights against any other class. What is the course, he asks, which the law now pursues? "Instead of appointing the ablest and most judicious men in the community, it selects its jurors not according to their qualifications of ability and integrity, but by lot, and promiscuously from the community, from the ignorant and the stupid, alike with the intelligent—the corrupt and unprincipled, as well as the upright. And at the same time it exempts from sitting on juries, the three professions of Law, Medicine, and Divinity, whose members by their general intelligence and habits of mind, are usually the best fitted for the duty; while our intelligent business men, those at least to be found in our villages, commonly contrive by becoming members of fire companies, or other means, to avoid serving in this ungrateful office; so that we usually find in our juries, that the majority at least are very ordinary, not to say inferior, men—individuals who by their habits of life, and often by their natural abilities, are utterly unfitted for their duties." For these reasons, and others, he proposes an abolition of the Jury Trial, generally, reserving it, perhaps, in criminal cases, and certain special cases, where for good reasons the parties may desire a Jury.

This proposition will doubtless startle most people, who have been accustomed to regard a jury-trial as the great bulwark of their rights. But there is too much reason to complain of the abuses of this institution. In many, very many cases, it is just as this writer says—the jury is composed of men of the worst possible qualifications for rendering a righteous verdict. We recollect the time in this city, when, on trials against the peace of society have been, on trials, we would infinitely rather have trusted to the judges, than a partial, prejudiced jury, chosen perhaps from the sympathizers with law-breakers.

Still, we do not exactly see how the evil is to be remedied; and, with all its abuses, the Jury-trial, it seems to us, is a good not to be lightly parted with. But certain there could be no objection to dispensing with it, where both parties should agree to it.

Narrow Escape of the President.

On the day of the funeral solemnities in Washington, it seems the President had a narrow escape for his life. The horses, attached to his carriage, took fright at the foot of the capitol, and started off at a furious rate along Pennsylvania avenue, which at the time was crowded with hacks and vehicles of every description, and people on foot, and horseback.

When we saw the carriage, says the *National Intelligencer*, as with the utmost rapidity it passed Seventh street, the danger of its coming in collision with other carriages seemed imminent; but the horses, although galloping at the top of their speed, fortunately were kept in a pretty straight course along our broad avenue, and there was room enough for other horses and carriages to get out of the way. The horses in the President's carriage continued their course at full speed, notwithstanding every effort of the driver, assisted by Mr. John Tyler, Jr., to stop them. When the carriage reached a point opposite Gallatin's European Hotel, a colored man fortunately succeeded in stopping the horses, and thus the President, Mr. John Tyler, Jr., and the driver were most seasonably and happily rescued from their perilous situation.

Those who understand the danger of attempting to arrest a brace of fiery horses at the top of their speed, cannot fail to admire the daring of this colored man. In any other city, we should expect to see his name recorded.

We hope that both Houses of Congress will pass the bill to repeal the law under which free colored men may be incarcerated in the District of Columbia, and sold into slavery to pay their jail fees. We are sure the President will be glad to show his gratitude, by signing so righteous a bill.

Slave-Cases in Illinois.

Illinois is probably the most pro-slavery free State in the Union. Several slave cases lately came before the Supreme Court sitting in Springfield, in all of which the decisions were against Liberty. One was that of Richard Eells of Quincy. He had rendered aid to an escaping slave, and was fined in a lower Court \$100.—the case was carried up—but the Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the inferior tribunal. This case has been appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Another was that of Julius A. Willard, of Jacksonville, indicted for harboring a colored person, brought into the State by his mistress,—and kept there by her for several weeks. He was fined \$30, and his case was carried up to the Supreme Court, which also affirmed this decision. It will be appealed, it is stated, to the Supreme Court.

The chief business of the Court, after a while, will be, to try slave-cases. Slavery is a great disturber.

Horrible Steamboat Collision.
FROM FIFTY TO SEVENTY LIVES LOST.—We are indebted to the officers of the Grey Eagle for the following mournful memorandum:—*Louisville Journal*.

"On the morning of the 1st of March, about 9 or 10 o'clock, the steamboat Buckeye ascending Red river, came in collision with the De Soto, descending, and the former sank immediately—the hull out of sight.—The cabin doctored off and was towed ashore by the De Soto. From 50 to 70 lives supposed to have been lost. When the Grey Eagle passed the De Soto at Ruth's or Red River Landing, there were 5 dead bodies on her, which were taken out of the Buckeye's cabin—2 ladies and 3 children. The Buckeye is said to have been crowded with passengers, many of whom were on their way home, after witnessing the gathering in New Orleans, on the 23d of February."

"On the night of the 29th of February, the Nathan Hale struck a snag ascending Red river, about sixty miles up, and broke to pieces immediately. Total loss."

A SLAVE SHOT.—The *Plaquemine*, La. Gazette, states, that on the night of Sunday, the 17th ult., a GIRL belonging to Mr. Joseph Schlatter, was SHOT, while endeavoring to escape from a man who ordered her to stop. She was in company with three or four other runaways. The person who shot her, first tried to stop her, by firing at her with fine shot, which did not injure her materially; and as she still continued to run he BROUGHT HER DOWN WITH A CHARGE OF BUCK SHOT!!

It is understood, says the *N. Y. Tribune*, that the Calhoun Members from the South, have given their *ultimatum* to the Bentonians of the West—"No Texas, No Oregon,"—and that the advocates of taking Military possession of Oregon are ready to accept the terms, and aid the cause of Annexation.

Bible Argument in Behalf of Slavery

No. 2.
Perhaps the strongest portion of this argument is from the Mosaic law respecting bond-servants. We have this law in Lev. xxv. 44-46. The whole argument rests upon the meaning and application of the terms *forever, possess, inherit, and the nouns possession and inheritance*.

1. As to the term *forever*, it is extremely probable that in this passage, it does not apply to individuals, but to national rights; in other words, it has no particular reference to any particular action of individuals, but expresses the duration of a national law on the subject. In proof of this position, the following hints are suggested.

1. The law like every public law, is not addressed to individuals, but to the nation as a unit, and to continue a unit for successive generations, under a specific and ecclesiastical organization.

2. The original Hebrew may safely be rendered "of them ye may always make servants," or "with them ye may always serve yourselves." Evidently denoting the class of people from whom such servants might be obtained, and duration of the law, but saying nothing either of the term of the service, or employment, or the compensation. All these are left to be regulated by the moral law.

3. Even in the common translation, it is not said that the children of any of these bond-servants, were to be the inheritance of the children of any few; but the right to buy or procure in a fair way, of the children of the strangers that sojourn among you, shall be the inheritance of your children that is, each one of your children in all succeeding generations, till the end of dispensation may find it convenient or necessary to get a servant of this description, may always, by giving a proper equivalent, (not by robbery or stealth) get one from the original stock, viz. of the heathen.

4. We have no evidence that there was any species of hereditary servitude known among the Hebrews, except in the case of the priesthood—to which department the services of the Gibeonites were assigned by a special appointment, and the Gibeonites were originally under a very different law from that respecting other heathens.

5. Whatever was the nature of the servitude of these bond-servants, it is evident that they were as a class, in a very different situation from that of slaves in heathen lands. They were very soon, if not immediately, incorporated into the families to which they were attached, and found themselves no longer strangers, but at home. Hence, in no period of Jewish history, do we hear of any danger, or fear of danger, from this class of population, as was always the case with the slaves at Sparta, and Rome, and Italy, and as still in our slave States.

7. These servants were, as members of a Jewish household, circumcised, and did eat of the passover, and of course were in all things considered and treated as members of the Commonwealth both civil and ecclesiastical. Hence,

8. Their children were born members of the Commonwealth, in the same way that the children of Europeans, born in these United States, are citizens of the United States by birth.

9. The situation and character of hired-servants, and that bond-servants, among the Jews, were just the reverse of what they are in our slave States. The bond-servant was the more honorable and the more comfortable of the two. The reason is obvious. He was one of the family and had his character and interest identified with those of the family. The hired hand had no such relation, and was generally of a worthless class, in whom there was little or no confidence.

10. The children of these Jews were evidently of the same class as the children of bond-servants, or of their descendants, in the law either of the seventh or the fiftieth year of jubilee. The reason also is obvious. A second generation of heathen was not known in the Jewish Commonwealth. The sons and daughters of all these bond-servants were Hebrews by birth, and as such the law of the jubilee covered them.

11. It is admitted by all, that a large number of the Mosaic institutions were of a typical character, and as such were intended to represent the development of the great plan of salvation under the New Testament dispensation. Both then, were evidently of this description. The law concerning bond servants, is not only given with the law of the jubilee, but in fact incorporated with it. Hence it became one of the arrangements under the Old Testament dispensation by which the children of heathen might be incorporated with the family of Abraham, as a specimen of the manner in which he was to be the heir of the world and the father of many nations. Hence also the law expired by limitations, when the dispensation and the arrangements with which it was connected, had accomplished the end nor which they were appointed.

12. As to the other terms relied on in the argument, the general rule in all such cases is, that the exact meaning of an verb is always to be determined by the nature of the noun which it governs; and the exact meaning of every noun can only be known by some previous knowledge of the class of objects to which it belongs. A man has possession of his house, and his office and his own mind, and the mind of others, and of his wife, and children, and cattle, and his servants, and of his men of business, by a very different tenure, and for very different purposes. Hence the exact meaning of the verb *possess* or *inherit*, as connected with any one of these nouns, cannot be transferred to its connection with any of the other nouns, any more than a man's wife and children and cattle can be considered as belonging to the same class of beings, and to be used by him in the same way and for the same purposes.

But, finally, even granting the bible-argument men, all that they assert in their interpretation of this law, it avails them nothing. Whatever was the nature and object of the law, it was one of the peculiarities of the Old Testament dispensation; and a modern slave-holder can no more plead its protection than he can without a special revelation, murder in cold blood the whole African race and offer for his warrant, the command which was given to the Israelites, utterly to "slay the Canaanites and Amalekites."

SENEC.

According to the tables published by Mr. Wise, of the whole white population in the District recently represented by him, one eighth can neither read nor write; of the whole number of white persons over 20 years of age, one fourth cannot read or write; in the whole twelve counties of his district, with a population of 37,230, are only 118 schools with 2,628 scholars—leaving 4175 children unprovided for.

THE DEAD OF 1843.—Among the distinguished persons who have died the past year, we perceive the names of Robert Southey, La Motte Fongue, author of "Undine," Hansmann, the founder of the Homeopathic School, Foster, the author of the valuable essays, Noah Webster, Washington Allston, Hugh S. Legare, Cleveland, the sculptors, Thomas, the founder of the Thompsonian system of the medicine, and Rt. Rev. Alexander V. Griswold, bishop of the eastern diocese.

Tuesday, March 12, 1844

The Difference.
In commenting on the servility of members of Congress to the South, the Liberty papers are generally impartial. They pay no respect to parties. When a Democrat betrays his trust, they speak of it plainly, just as they expose the conduct of the recent Whig. They treat both with equal severity—they ask no favors from either. The Whig papers pursue a different policy. If the Democrat manifest any spirit against Southern aggression, you shall never hear of it in a Whig paper; but every bowing of the knee is promptly recorded. On the other hand, should the Whig turn craven, they are silent; but when he stands up like a man, his courage and devotion to Constitutional liberty are emblazoned in every column.

This is all too palpable. It gives ground for the suspicion that such papers care only for political capital. They rebuke Democratic servility, they praise Whig fidelity, not so much from love to the Constitution, as a desire to advance their own party.

A Whig contemporary says that the "organs of the third party generally" lay the whole blame of the rule violating the right of petition, "at the door of the South." "It is used as a handle to inflame against slavery." Not so; the Liberty papers take the right view of the matter. They lay the blame chiefly at the door of the South, but are far from exculpating the North. They denounce slavery as the principal source of the mischief—but arraign both parties for subjugation to its influence.

Our Whig neighbor must not insinuate that the Liberty organs are endeavoring to screen the Democratic party. He knows better. The *Herald* is the only paper in this city that has given a faithful and full record of the debates, and proceedings, and party-action in Congress on this subject. It was the first paper in Cincinnati to give the party-complexion of the vote by which the gag was carried, and to report the trickery used upon that occasion—the first paper to fix the brand upon the serviles by whom the deed was consummated. But, its vociferousness is stated the whole truth, and let it be seen that slavery is at the bottom of the mischief, and that both parties in its hands, are like clay in the hands of the potter.

We have now several questions to ask. Why did not our neighbors publish the vote by which Whigs and Democrats united in Congress in the passage of a resolution, branding all attempts to touch the question of slavery, as treason to the Constitution? Why have they not published the votes of *Whigs and Democrats* to reimburse slaveholders for the loss of their slaves, wrecked by act of Providence on British soil—votes which assumed that slaves were property? Why have they not published the votes of *Whigs and Democrats* to pay Florida Indians for hunting and catching runaway slaves, thus involving the whole nation in the support of slavery, and taking the money of the free states for one of the most detestable species of dirty work, that men can be guilty of? Above all, why have they passed over the astounding fact, that the resolutions of the sovereign state of Massachusetts have been treated with contempt, refused to be printed in a Whig Senate, by Whig and Democratic Senators, while the resolutions of Georgia and Alabama on the same subject, have been treated with the utmost respect, and ordered to be printed, none dissenting? Why has the contemptible conduct—(it is trifling to mince our words in these cases)—why has the contemptible conduct of the Whig Senators of Massachusetts, the deprecating tone of Mr. Bates, his utter prostration under slaveholding menace, been passed over in silence? Had a Democratic Senator been guilty of conduct so base, would it have escaped the lynx-eyed vigilance of our neighbors? Never!

We commend these things to the attention of our Whig friends. If they would prove the sincerity of their professions of regard for liberty and the Constitution, let them be as prompt to condemn Whig as Democratic transgressors.

By the help of Heaven, we intend to show up recent politicians of all parties to the people. The majority of members belonging to both of them, are honest, and if they can but be made acquainted with all the facts, showing the real action of their respective parties in regard to slavery, we shall not doubt as to the result.

Junius Tracts—Labor and Capital.
JUNIAS has been trying his hand at a discourse on Labor and Capital. It would seem from the notices we have seen, that his object is to glorify Labor, at least for the present time. We know nothing of the merits of the pamphlet, but we should be disposed to take at a heavy discount, the opinions of a man, who can see no difference between the labor of apprenticeship and that of slavery—in other words, who attempts to confound free labor and slave labor. The following notice of the tract is from the *Intelligencer*.

"It is an endeavor to show the relation of Labor to Moneyed Capital, and arrives at the result that the former is to the latter as the agent to the instrument, of the hand to the tool; that labor is the original, fundamental, and vital power of the State; that, in a free country like ours, it is the great potential agent of the body politic; that it is the most dignified of all pursuits, whether we regard the design of God, or its proper position in a Republican community; that the vital power of Moneyed Capital lies in the arm of Labor; that the value of the former depends entirely on the latter; that *the Labor is the most respectable of all occupations, and in a vast range is entitled to and actually holds a controlling political influence*; that a great political heresy, in regard to the true position of Labor, has for a long time prevailed in the councils of our Government, and had a destructive and fatal influence on the prosperity of the country, &c.—all which is attempted to be supported by facts."

This man is writing tracts to secure the election of a slaveholder; and has written one tract specially, to reconcile the North to the system of slave-labor. We should like Junius and his compatriots to answer one question—"If labor be 'the most dignified of all pursuits,'—if it be 'the most respectable of all occupations,'—on what principle can he and his followers publish and circulate tracts, designed to apologize for a system which degrades labor—which makes it a mere tool of capital—strips it of all political consequence, and lodges in the hands of Capital a complete monopoly of power?"—tracts too designed to secure the elevation to the Presidency of a man, who is part and parcel of this system of labor-degradation—who is himself a partner in that grand firm of monopolists, who have reversed the position of Labor and Capital, putting the former under the feet of the latter? And again, if Labor in a free State is entitled to a controlling political influence, by what sort of legerdemain has it been deprived of its title to influence of any kind in a slave State.

These Junius Tracts are like Jacob's coarsening-nails, streaked and speckled.

National Whig Convention.
The Whig National Convention will meet the first Monday in May next, in Baltimore.

A Queer One.

The Yankees turn out some queer specimens of humanity. A man named ALEXANDER HAMILTON, of Worcester Mass. lately petitioned the Legislature to change his name, alleging among other reasons the following.

"1st. His present name is inconveniently long, both to write and to speak.

2d. It is rather too much of a burden for a common sort of a man to support the respectability of so renowned a name.

3d. An humble individual, like your petitioner, is made to feel, keenly and bitterly, his own unworthiness, every time, in the course of business, that he is obliged to disclose his name to a stranger.

4th. No inconvenience of moment will be experienced by other persons by the change asked for, inasmuch as the petitioner's name is not to be found in tradesmen's or shopkeeper's books, connected with unsettled accounts.

5th. That the Petitioner is intending to publish some musical compositions of his own, and he is unwilling to associate so illustrious a name with inferior productions.

6th. The petitioner believes that granting his prayer would tend to rebuke the foolish and too prevalent practice of burdening children with high sounding names—among the unhappy and ludicrous consequences of which, we have read in the papers that "John Quincy Adams" was brought up by the Watch, in some southern city, charged with being found drunk in the streets at midnight; and "Marcus Morton" was sent to the house of correction in New York, for stealing a box of smoked herrings."

China.

The *New York Commercial Advertiser* relates an interview between Mr. Forbes, American Consul at Canton, and Keying, a kinsman as well as representative of the Emperor. Mr. F. acted under instructions from our Government, and his object was to obtain permission for Mr. Cushing, our Minister, to proceed to Peking, on his arrival, and open negotiations with the Government. The Consul was received with great ceremony, and hospitality; and after a few preliminaries, began business by stating that an envoy from the United States was on his way to pay his respects to the Emperor; that he came with the most friendly feelings and intentions, and wished to know in what way he had better proceed to Peking, by land or water? Keying replied with astonishment—"Why go to Peking?" and he added, that there was no necessity for this, as the commercial privileges conceded to the English were also granted equally to Americans and all foreigners. He inquired with much anxiety what other object than a commercial arrangement could be contemplated by our envoy? The upshot of the matter was that, so great was his opposition, and that of his retinue, that Mr. Forbes had to content himself with a promise on the part of Keying, to forward any communication in writing to the Emperor, which he might wish to write. Mr. Cushing, of course, will hardly have the pleasure of saluting the Brother of the Sun, in person; and, his embassy, we suppose, will turn out a very pleasant recreation to himself, at the expense of Uncle Sam.

Editors and Teachers.
People generally are willing to pay well for every thing but schools and newspapers. They are apt to suppose the editor sufficiently remunerated, if he reads his lectionaries; and as to a teacher, he is nobody, anyhow—his only business is to teach the young idea how to shoot, and that is a small affair!

This is one reason why we have not the requisite amount of talent in our schools and newspapers. Men of intellect can secure better reward in other, and less thankless, employments. Mr. Mann, in his report to the Board of Education in Massachusetts gives some amusing instances of the ignorance and unfitness of teachers employed in the charity schools of England, where the salaries are very small.

"One master being asked if he taught morals, replied—"That question does not belong to my school; it belongs to the girls' school." Another, who stated that he used the globe, was asked if he had both, or only one? "Both," he replied, for how could I teach geography with one? It appeared, says Mr. Mann, that he thought both necessary, because he thought one represented one half, and the other the other half of the world. "He turned me out of school," says the agent of the parliamentary committee, "when I explained to him this error. The Rev. E. Field, after speaking in commendation of certain schools, added: 'This guarded and qualified praise I am unable to extend to the teachers of dame schools. The honest expression of one dame would apply to many.—It's but little they pay me, and it's but little I teach them.'"

Wednesday, March 13th 1844.

Going Ahead!

Our one dollar, Club-plan, is working well. Dayton still is in the lead. She has sent between sixty and seventy. Give us 200 subscribers in Dayton, for one year, and the town will belong to Liberty. Bloomingburg sends 29, Red Oak, 22. Depend upon it, friends, an anti-slavery newspaper is the best and cheapest agent you can employ. What has become of Granville? Do not continue yourselves to Abolitionists. We would spread light among those who are ignorant of our principles. Get such to put down their names. They want a Cincinnati paper—they want a newspaper—a paper that will give them general intelligence, and that will be a newspaper. We will secure Congressional reports, and its anti-slavery discussions besides—all for one dollar a copy, where you can make up a Club of twenty. Recollect, after you have made up your Club, you may go on *ad infinitum*, if you choose, adding to the number, one by one, or ten by ten.

We do earnestly entreat our friends to take hold of this matter. We think we have a right to call upon them to act—our is hard work all the time—and it will be the harder, the more subscribers we obtain. Recollect, the paper is now the principal agent for disseminating our principles. We again insert our plan: Clubs of not less than 20 shall have the *Philanthropist* one year at the rate of ONE DOLLAR A COPY, always payable in advance. Clubs under twenty, and not less than ten, shall have the paper one year at the rate of ONE DOLLAR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A COPY, always payable in advance. Clubs under ten, and not less than six, shall have the paper at the rate of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS A COPY per year, invariably payable in advance.

Youth's Monthly Visitor.
Our friends, we suppose, would like to know how the *Visitor* is received. Accordingly, after a considerable struggle with our modesty, we have concluded to publish the following notices.

After reading them, they will surely be in haste to send us their names, for fear the edition of the first number should be exhausted.

"I have also to add to the monthly publications, the *Youth's Monthly Visitor*, edited by Mrs. M. L. Bailey, which is a useful and interesting paper. It is edited with great spirit and in good taste, and I doubt not will prove a welcome guest among the children who receive its visits. A periodical for children tasks a higher order of talent to give it force and interest than suffices for one whose readers are adults, and the first number furnishes evidence that Mrs. B. is equal to the enterprise.

An engraving, large size, of a parrot, by a Cincinnati artist, embellishes the March number. It may fearlessly compare with any thing from the Eastern engravers, in this line."—*Cincinnati Advertiser*.

YOUTH'S MONTHLY VISITOR.—A monthly demi. Edited by Mrs. M. L. Bailey. Published by C. C. Clark at the "Herald" office, on Main street. Subscription, 25 cts. per annum. A publication destined to popularity among the children of the Queen City. Its pages will afford not only teaching to the young mind, but those of mature years may glean from them many instructive lessons."—*Daily Sun*.

The Youth's Visitor.
A neatly printed paper of the above title was placed upon our table yesterday. It is conducted by Mrs. M. L. BAILEY, with great taste and good judgment, and we hope will have a large circulation amongst the children of the West. It is published once a month, at the low price of 25 cents per annum."—*Daily Star*.

Youth's Visitor.
This is a very neat little monthly sheet at 25 cents a year, edited and published by Mrs. M. L. Bailey, C. C. Clark, printer. Success to the *Youth's Visitor*."—*Commercial*.

Youth's Visitor.
This is a neat little periodical to be published monthly, by Mrs. M. L. BAILEY. From the specimen before us, we should think it would be a very useful work. The articles are written in a good spirit, and judicious."—*Cin. Chronicle*.

"Youth's Monthly Visitor."
We have before us No. 1 of Vol. 1, of a new paper just issued in this city entitled as above. It is a sheet inferior to any other yet in its typographical arrangement and execution, and filled with matter well calculated to entertain, instruct, and elevate the young. We can reconstrue no juvenile paper which has held a higher character than this promises, from the first number, to attain. It may be therefore, that it may meet with popular favor, and be well sustained. It is to be published once a month, at the extremely low price of 25 cts. per year. Of the ability of its editor, Mrs. M. L. BAILEY, to make it just what such a work should be, we shall give some evidence hereafter, by extracts from its columns."—*Cincinnati Gazette*.

Facts for the People.
Don't forget this little concern. It is like David's sling.

The friends in Licking have just sent us 106 subscribers. Can we not have 10,000 readers this year?

ATTENTION!
A Mass Meeting of the friends of Liberty in the State of Ohio will be held at Akron, Portage county, the first Thursday (the 4th) of June next, to convene at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Central Committee, announce this meeting in accordance with the wishes of the State Convention at Columbus, the delegates to which, especially from the Reserve, urged it as a matter earnestly desired by the people of that section particularly, and the State generally. Akron is situated on the Ohio canal, and is of easy access to all parts of the State. We fully expect the largest Liberty meeting ever held in Ohio. We must number, not by hundreds, but by thousands, and we can do it. Let every Liberty man keep his eye, henceforth, turned towards Akron, and shape all his arrangements so as to be there. Nor would we forget the Anti-slavery women of Ohio. Anti-slavery meetings without the presence of women, to co-operate in the great work of the establishment of Liberty throughout the land, are robbed of half their power.

We hope the Liberty papers, in the State and out of it, will call immediate attention to this meeting; and other papers friendly, are requested to notice the appointment. From other States we hope to see a large number in attendance, especially from Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania and Indiana, certain sections of which lie very convenient to Akron.

Of course, every speaker that can be mustered, will be put in requisition to make the Convention of deep interest and great benefit to all who attend.

Slow but Sure.
We are slow, but sure with our communications. A few are crowded in this number. Next number, we think we will be able to let our old friends, E. McElroy, Dyer Burgess, and S. Crothers speak.

Take Notice.
A large number of our subscribers have been reading our "notions" for seven or eight years. We wish them to take notice, that we have all sorts of readers; and if they catch us, in some things, going over the old ground, they must not complain. We must make converts. Let them remember this: To do so, we must make our paper useful and agreeable in more respects than one. We hope they will remember this too.

Congress—The Treaty of Washington—Mr. Levy—Mr. Giddings.
Yesterday, we had space merely to refer to the action of the House of Representatives in relation to the 10th article of the Treaty of Washington. The subject, from its great importance, demands a more extended notice.

The motion to instruct the Committee on Foreign Affairs, respecting the communication of the President, on the 10th article, was as follows:

"To make inquiry into the facts of any cases of demand for surrender of fugitive criminals under the tenth article of the treaty of Washington, which may have arisen upon requisition of either of the respective parties to said treaty, and recommend such course as may be proper for the adoption of this House in relation thereto; and especially whether it be advisable for this House to recommend to the President to notify the British Government that it is the wish of this Government to terminate the said tenth article of this treaty."

On this motion, the House expressed a determination to hear Mr. Levy, the delegate from Florida, at once.

Mr. Levy regarded the question as pre-eminently important in a national point of view. It was calculated to test the nationality of public sentiment. It involved our foreign relations, our intercourse with our great enemy—[why, our "enemy"?] and the safety and security and property of the Union. [Mr. Levy meant, the usurped property in human beings.]

Mr. Levy after an argument to show that it was a subject of which the House might properly take cognizance, proceeded to argue that the occasion demanded their interference. The 10th article of the treaty had been regarded with satisfaction by every part of the nation, because it was believed that it would operate equally for the benefit of every section. Our Secretary when treating on the subject, had doubtless supposed that Great Britain designed to carry the article into effect, in good faith. But, he had forgotten her former treachery in her dealings with this nation. He ought to have treated at arm's length with that Power.

Mr. Levy then proceeded to give an instance under the administration of Mr. Madison, of what he termed a glaring act of bad faith on the part of Great Britain, manifesting disregard of that candor and honor which should mark the deportment of nations. The American Secretary of State should have remembered this. Whatever may have been her designs, when this tenth article was agreed to, the result of this first attempt to bring her to execute it, showed that her present design was to violate good faith and exhibit duplicity and treachery.

He then magnified our good faith under this article, and contrasted with it the conduct of Great Britain. He attempted to prove from the Reviews and public Journals of that country, that the design of the 10th article was to cover cases such as that of the Creole, and such as might arise in the Southern as well as Northern sections of the Union. But, the first opportunity the British Government found to speak of its own design, he exhibited ample evidence of an intention to act in ill faith, in any case arising under this clause, in which the question of slavery might be involved, or in which the Southern section of the Union might be particularly interested.

The charge of Mr. Levy is false. Would that the policy of Great Britain had been as open and many in all other cases, as in this case! Before the passage of the bill, by Congress, making appropriation to carry the treaty into execution, it was plainly stated in the British Parliament, by the officers of the crown, that no construction of this clause would ever be assented to, which would cover the case of seceding slaves, and the opinion was also frankly and emphatically expressed on all sides, that it could not be considered as a crime within the meaning of the clause, should a boat, horse or anything of the kind, in full view of the debate in which these opinions were promulgated, the Senate of the United States agreed to the bill making appropriations to carry into execution the treaty, thus giving its assent to the British construction of it. After this, it is absurd to charge bad faith on the British Government, for adhering in practice to opinions which were then so fully expressed.

Mr. Levy spoke of the prejudices of the American people against the policy of extradition generally, and remarked, that if there was any thing which had brought them to acquiesce in a provision of this sort, it was the necessity of some arrangement being made between co-terminous nations, for such enormities as that of the Creole case.

Now, we are very sure, the American people generally never thought of this case, while the subject was under consideration—but, the remark of Mr. Levy proves, that the slaveholders in the Senate, with their usual selfishness, were calculating on the immense advantages they would secure from the adoption of such a clause, in respect to their fugitive slaves. This shows the absolute necessity of exercising constant vigilance over the actions of these men.

Mr. Levy noticed specially the case of the slaves escaping from Florida. An indictment had been found against each of the fugitives for robbery and murder. An authenticated copy of a warrant issued upon this indictment, with a requisition, was duly forwarded, and two wit-

nesses sent along to identify the criminals. The Court however refused to give them up—alleging as follows: "An indictment *per se* can never be received as evidence. It is not enough for us to know that the American jury thought the parties guilty; we ought to know the grounds upon which they thought them guilty. What may constitute the crime of murder in Florida may be very far from doing so according to the British laws, or even to the laws of the Northern States of America. By issuing a warrant, then, to apprehend the parties in virtue of these indictments, we might be doing so on evidence which would not justify the apprehension by true British law, and should thereby be proceeding in direct violation of the act."

After a few unimportant remarks on this, Mr. Levy's hour expired.

Let the reader now observe the proceedings. We will pile proof upon proof, mountain-high, if demanded, that the slaveholders are the absolute masters both of the House and the Senate. No opportunity was given to any Northern man to speak. Cave Johnson immediately demanded the previous question, on which the vote stood, ayes 57, nays 46. No quorum voting. The question was again put and by this time they had drummed up their forces. The vote stood ayes 81, nays 56. So there was a second to the demand for the previous question, and the main question, on the instructions of Mr. Levy, was ordered to be taken. Mr. Winthrop demanded the yeas and nays—but they were too cowardly to grant them. The instructions were then agreed to. The question was next taken on the reference to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Reding moved that the communication of the Executive be printed, and this motion being debated, Mr. Giddings sprang to the floor, and commenced addressing the House. The reporter states that the noise was now so great, that he could not hear the beginning of his remarks. Mr. G. complained of the constant endeavor of the House to stifle all discussion connected even remotely with the subject of slavery, when an anti-slavery member rose to speak. But, he never introduced the subject himself, or said anything about it, unless when it was forced upon the House.

Here a system of petty interruptions was set on foot. C. J. Ingersoll observed to the chair, that the question was on printing an Executive document—surely, remarks on slavery were irrelevant to such a motion. The Chair replied that it was difficult to say whether the remarks were in order, till he saw how the gentleman would connect them with the subject.

Mr. Giddings resumed. He said that some of the remarks of Mr. Levy had been suggested by the case of the Creole. He differed with the gentleman in regard to that case. No crime had been committed by the blacks on board that vessel—none recognized by the law of nations.

The question involved in this case, involved the greater question whether this government was to be a Government of liberty or slavery. Dellet of Alabama thought he would wield this whip time. He insisted that this was all out of order. The gentleman's speech had been spoken long ago; he had had his day, why should he be permitted to disgrace the House and the nation by this eternal repetition of a stale speech which was wholly apart from the business of the House? Dellet is a Whig member.

Alabama is beginning to strut amazingly. The Chair said that he could not tell whether the remarks were in order or not, till the Executive document, proposed to be printed, should be read.

Mr. Dellet then appealed from the decision of the Speaker. The Speaker was relieved by this movement, and decided that the papers contained nothing which warranted the gentleman from Ohio in discussing the question of slavery.

The Speaker was relieved by this movement, and decided that the papers contained nothing which warranted the gentleman from Ohio in discussing the question of slavery.

Mr. Giddings said that under the decision of the Chair, he should confine his remarks to the question whether the Court at New Providence had any evidence before it, that the men claiming as fugitives from justice had committed any crime against the United States. He insisted that no proof was offered—not a particle. There was a total want of all proof of identity. An indictment was exhibited, but there was no proof that these were the individuals indicted—no evidence that they had ever been within the jurisdiction of the United States. The magistrates refused the warrant on this exclusive ground. They said there was no proof before them to support the charge. It was alleged against these blacks that they had entered a certain house in Florida and taken provisions, and that the owner of the house learning on his return home what had been done, took his rifle and pursued them; and that this man had subsequently been found shot. This was the whole case. There was no proof at all that the hands of these men were stained with blood. The men who shot him were unknown. There was no proof convicting them with the crime, if crime it was. An entire hiatus existed, and there was no proof to fill it up.

Here some fellow by the name of Tucker had the impertinence to call Mr. Giddings to order again, on the ground of irrelevancy; but the Chair actually over-ruled the objection!

Mr. Giddings hoped the gentleman would not be more captious than the gentleman from Florida who had made no objection. He did not understand these personal distinctions on that floor—no stood upon his rights—and he looked with no allowance on the conduct of gentlemen who thus interfered with him. He had been examining the evidence in the case. If these men had taken life in self-defence, they were guilty of no crime. If any man had undertaken to stop them on their way without a legal warrant, they had a perfect right to defend themselves. These persons, whatever their color, were men, and as such, surrounded by all the rights of manhood; and he cared not who they were that attempted to interfere with their rights.

Mr. Giddings pursued this strain of argument for some time, and in closing, complained with good reason, of the unfairness of the House, in permitting Mr. Levy to make as many remarks as he pleased having a bearing on the subject of slavery, but the moment it was touched by Mr. G., putting him down for irrelevancy.

Mr. Giddings is only a representative of a free State. Mr. Levy is a member of the privileged order, and represents slavery! Mr. Pettit opposed the motion to print.

Mr. Adams thought it too important a subject, to let the message go without being printed. Gentlemen, he said, would never get the Government of Britain to interpret that 10th article, as the gentleman from Florida interpreted it—and he trusted in God they would never get the United States Government so to interpret it. He now would go no further. Let there be a full report, and let the subject then be fully discussed in the House. Mr. A. deprecates the tone of ill humor in which the people of both countries were beginning to indulge towards each other.

The message was ordered to be printed.

A Man Killed.
We learn that the steamboat Clipper, one of the regular packets for Pittsburgh, while pushing off yesterday morning, fired her whistles, by which a man, standing on board another steamboat, was killed, and several others wounded. Such carelessness amounts to manslaughter, and deserves severe punishment. Recklessness of human life is already too common among us.

The Cincinnati Gazette—Ohio Statesman—Emancipator.

The Cincinnati Gazette, while requiring fairness in its antagonism, must not forget its own duty in this respect. We are well acquainted with the editors of this paper, whose titles stand at the head of this article, and we cannot doubt for a moment, that they are all desirous of having the truth laid before the public.

The Ohio Statesman, copied by Joshua Leavitt, not Mr. Garrison, as the Gazette says, the following passage, alleged to be taken from a speech, delivered by Mr. Clay, on the Missouri question: "If gentlemen will not allow us to have BLACK SLAVES, they must let us have WHITE ONES, for we cannot cut our trousers, and wear our shoes, AND HAVE OUR WIVES AND DAUGHTERS WORK IN THE KITCHEN."

The Cincinnati Gazette commenting upon this says: "More bitterness, more of low appeal to low passions, more of falsehood, could not well be crowded into so short a space! It is full of the worst spirit in every respect, and should bring shame and disgrace upon those who could conceive as well as those who utter such foul slander."

And pray, upon what authority does this charge against Mr. Clay rest? It is taken from Garrison's paper, the Emancipator. That paper asserts that it was uttered by Mr. Clay in 1819; in the debate on the Missouri question. But the Editor has the candor to acknowledge what the Statesman conceals. He says: "I have not been able to find any report of this speech." Nor is there any. We all know. And more, Mr. Clay never uttered such a sentiment; it is at war with every principle, every feeling, every act of that great man's life.

We do not intend to turn advocate in this matter, but to submit to the reader facts which will enable him to make up his own mind.

Here is a passage, alleged to be part of a speech of Mr. Clay, delivered in Congress, Feb. 15, 1819, on the Missouri question.

It contains sentiments utterly hostile to the principles of a republican community, and revolting to every generous mind. It is important to ascertain whether they were uttered by Mr. Clay; for if such were his remarks in 1819, it is very certain he has never publicly retracted them.

Thus far, we have simple assertion on both sides. The Statesman publishes the passage as having really been uttered. The Gazette positively denies its authenticity; and says that the editor of the Emancipator had the honesty to say that he had not been able to find any report of the speech. This is true; that editor did say so; he is too honest a man not to lay the whole case before his readers. But, he said something more, which the Gazette, in fairness, ought to have reported.

In a report of the debate on the Missouri question, in the National Intelligencer of February, 1819, it is stated that Mr. Clay made a speech four hours in length, upon the subject. This speech was never reported; at least, no careful examination, we have been unable to find any report of it. Why it was not reported, we know not. Other speeches of comparatively obscure men were published at length.

What then is the evidence, that Mr. Clay ever expressed such sentiments as are attributed to him in the foregoing passage? The Emancipator gives, we presume, all that can be found; and our readers shall now put in possession of it.

Extract from a speech of Mr. Taylor of New York, Feb. 15th, 1819, on the Missouri Bill.

[National Intelligencer, March 20, 1819.] "You cannot degrade it [labor] more effectually than by establishing a system whereby it shall be performed principally by slaves. The business in which they are generally engaged, be it what it may, soon becomes debased in public estimation. It is considered low and unfit for freemen. I cannot better illustrate this truth than by referring to a remark of the honorable gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay). I have often admired the liberality of his sentiments. He is governed by no regular prejudices; yet with what abhorrence did he speak of the performance by our voices and daughters, of those domestic offices which he was pleased to call service! What comment did he make between the 'black slaves' of Kentucky, and the 'white slaves' of the North, and how instantly did he strike the balance in favor of the former? If such opinions and expressions, even in the order of debate, can fall from that honorable gentleman, what ideas do you suppose are entertained of laboring men by the majority of slaveholders?"

Mr. Taylor was evidently friendly to Mr. Clay. Making allowance for the errors into which debaters are apt to fall, when attempting to represent the sentiments of their opponents, still the conviction must arise in every mind, that sentiments were spoken by Mr. Clay, very similar at least to those attributed to him in the passage which our neighbors of the Gazette denounce as false.

The next session, the subject came up again, and in the National Intelligencer of July 1, 1820, is the following: Speech of Mr. Rich of Vermont, Feb. 17, 1820. "I have by the successful cultivation of the example, taught my people to cultivate the earth, while my daughters have been instructed in the manufacture of clothing for themselves and brothers, extending even to those I have now the honor to wear, and in the useful labors of the kitchen."

"When this subject was under consideration at the last session, the honorable Speaker [Clay] remarked to the following effect: 'If gentlemen will not allow us to have black slaves, they must let us have white ones; for we cannot cut our trousers, and wear our shoes, AND HAVE OUR WIVES AND DAUGHTERS WORK IN THE KITCHEN.'"

It is further asserted, that the correctness of this statement of Mr. Clay's remarks was never denied at the time, and has never been questioned since.

Such is the evidence which the Emancipator presents—and it is certainly of such a character, as not to be set aside by a simple affirmation by the Gazette, that he never uttered such sentiments.

We now publicly call attention to this matter, in order to give an opportunity to any of Mr. Clay's friends, to produce counter-evidence. If he is innocent, he ought not to lie under such an imputation. If no counter-evidence can be offered, it ought to be known; for no republican, it seems to us, can give his support to a man, holding such sentiments. We shall await the result of examination, by the Gazette, which, having denied in unqualified terms that Mr. Clay ever made these remarks, is undoubtedly in possession of the evidence to sustain its denial. And for one, we say, if it is a false charge, we shall rejoice to see it utterly disproved.

If there is no further evidence in the case to be produced, every man of candor, it seems to us, must believe the statement of Mr. Rich, corroborated as it is, by the remarks of Mr. Taylor.

A Man Killed.
We learn that the steamboat Clipper, one of the regular packets for Pittsburgh, while pushing off yesterday morning, fired her whistles, by which a man, standing on board another steamboat, was killed, and several others wounded. Such carelessness amounts to manslaughter, and deserves severe punishment. Recklessness of human life is already too common among us.

Congress—the House—Massachusetts and Virginia.

Wednesday, March 6, Mr. Dromgoole asked leave to present certain resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia, in response to those of Massachusetts. He moved their reference to a select committee of nine.

Mr. Belser desired to offer similar resolutions from the Legislature of Alabama. Mr. Winthrop inquired if it would be in order to call up the resolutions of the present Legislature of Massachusetts, heretofore offered by his colleague, (Mr. Adams), in order that they too might be received under the same general consent. He was willing to give consent generally to the reception of these resolutions, but not for the reception of one set to the exclusion of another. He objected therefore.

Mr. Dromgoole said the objection came too late, the Virginia resolutions having been already received. He demanded the previous question; on which the vote stood, 72 yeas, 36 nays. No quorum. A count being taken, the vote stood, 83 yeas, 40 nays. So there was a second. The main question was then put—and the resolutions were referred, 128 yeas, to 10 nays.

And there was an end of it. The same game that was played in the Senate—Virginia received and saluted with the utmost deference, and old Massachusetts kicked in the face.

The House then proceeded to the special order of the day, being the bill introduced by Dr. Duncan, to fix a uniform day for the election of President and Vice President, throughout the United States.

The bill provides that such election shall take place the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November next; and at the same period every four years thereafter.

Dr. Duncan made a speech in support of the bill. Mr. Elmer addressed the House, and moved an amendment, so as to exclude the next election from the operation of the bill.

Mr. Duncan arose in reply to Mr. Elmer; his right was contested; but the speaker decided that it was valid, inasmuch as the proposition now before the House was a distinct one from that on which he had previously spoken.

John C. Calhoun.

Those who have kept an eye on the relations between Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Tyler, will not be surprised to learn that the former gentleman has been nominated to the Senate by the President, to fill the office of Secretary of State; and those who know how completely the aristocracy of the South rules in this republic, will not be startled by the intelligence, that the Senate of the United States, a Whig Senate, ratified the nomination, the same day it was made, and ratified it unanimously.

And those who know how much stronger, than ordinary party feelings are the sympathies uniting slaveholders as such, will readily understand why the National Intelligencer, the national organ of the Clay party, should thus congratulate the country upon this event.

"This is an appointment on which we can conscientiously congratulate the country. However, we may have differed from this distinguished citizen on important questions of domestic policy, we are happy in the belief that, in the station to which he has been called, under circumstances well calculated to flatter an honest pride in him, he will do honor to himself and country."

What will become of the Oregon question under the auspices of Mr. Calhoun? His position is known. His speech a year ago in the Senate was hostile to any action upon this subject. His policy of course will not suit the Bentonian party.

What of Texas? It is difficult to say. We presume Mr. Calhoun will not hesitate to co-operate with the President on this subject. We would now humbly suggest, since the free states are unworthy to supply any important office, that Mr. Walker of Mississippi be nominated as Secretary of the Navy. Texas then will stand a fair chance. A Whig Senate, of course, will ratify the nomination unanimously.

The appointment is just the thing, if the present state of the question in regard to the 10th article of the treaty, be considered. Mr. Calhoun has announced his opinions, through the resolutions he forced the Senate to adopt some years since. Slavery, according to these resolutions is protected by the American flag, the stamp of "property" on the American slave, is like the mark on the brow of Cain—he bears it with him wheresoever he goes or may be carried. The laws of foreign nations that would enfranchise a slave carried by act of Providence within their jurisdiction, are violations of our rights, and just cause of war. Such is Mr. Calhoun's position. If he maintains it, there must be war, Great Britain will never assent to it.

Can any man now show reason why Mr. Tyler, Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Clay might not join forces for the overthrow of Van Buren?

Mr. Clay in South Carolina.
The Clay Committee of Correspondence of Charleston, have issued an address to the people of the State, in which they inveigh severely against the "Northern man with Southern principles." They are unwilling to trust him either on the subject of a tariff, or their "peculiar domestic institutions." Can South Carolina, they ask, "trust her domestic institutions to those who traffic in, and make capital of dangerous excitements, and do not scruple to throw a fire-brand into the sacred edifice of constitutional Government, if by so doing, they can lure to their aid any of those wild and reckless machinists of evil, who now perplex our General Council."

Again: "Let those who are opposed to excessive duties, remember that they have, in the sincerity and moderation of our candidate a guaranty for the wise and equitable adjustment of this question, for outweighing the simulated passion for free trade, of men that have not ceased to praise the policy of low duties, and to vote for the highest tariff."

On both these points, they think they can trust Mr. Clay, in preference to Mr. Van Buren.

The Last Call.

To the Subscribers to the Western Freeman: My Friends—Painful experience have taught me, that I am no longer able to endure the exposure and labor of a public lecturer, in the cause of the suffering and the dumb, I am under the necessity of retiring from the field, and expect to return to my wife and children in the East, on the 1st of next month.

Several hundred dollars are yet due to me from my subscribers. I need every dollar of it to pay my debts. I send bills in this paper to those who are in arrears. Will you send me the money, that I may pay my debts before I leave? The time is short—let there be no delay.

The bills sent, include payment for the *Philanthropist* to the 15th of next month; after which, it will be continued by Dr. Bailey, to all who do not order a discontinuance.

I am fairly entitled to charge at the rate of \$3 00 a year, but being about to leave you, I have concluded to charge only \$2 00 a year, and hope that every one will send me the money immediately.

Wishing you health, prosperity and happiness, I bid you an affectionate farewell. When we are far separated, may our spirits still go up in united orisons to the Father of Mercies, that He will hasten the coming of that glorious day, when every yoke of bondage shall be broken, and the oppressed shall go free. I remain your brother,

ARNOLD BUFFUM.

The Mt. Pleasant Meeting.
This was one of the most large, interesting, and enthusiastic Liberty meetings ever held in the county. We hail it as an indication of the rapid progress of our principles—as an occasion which served to "grapple" together as "with hooks of steel," the hearts of the Liberty men—as the successful initiatory of a series of meetings destined to effect an important change in the popular sentiment of old Hamilton.

At an early hour on one of the loveliest days of the spring, the people began to assemble. They came up from every direction. The country sent up its farmers—Sharon was there—Burlington sent her sons and daughters—Millersburg was never better represented; and Cincinnati, ever favoring Mr. Pleasant, gave her on that day the flower of her Liberty regiment. The ladies were as usual, foremost in the good work. There were assembled, "courage and loveliness, manhood and woman."

Before entering on the business of the day, the blessing of just God was invoked on our enterprise, rich in every element of christian nobility. The labors of the season were thus appropriately begun. This was followed by a short and convincing speech from Mr. Lewis, showing the dignity, beauty, morality and religion of our cause. The hearts of all were warm with enthusiasm. The speeches which followed did not lessen this feeling. Many times during the speech of that noble son of South Carolina, Dr. Brisbane, one of almost unrivalled pathos, logic and beauty, every breath was hushed. The tear of sensibility bedewed all eyes. It was indeed a triumph of oratory which can never be won by a man whose soul is not as lofty as his deeds are generous. None but a hardened and selfish politician could have heard his affecting appeals and touching narrative, without feeling his heart beat high with patriotic desire to free his country from her greatest curse. Space will not permit me to notice at length the other speakers. Messrs. Benton, Birney, Vance, Buffum, and Chase, addressed the meeting during the day and evening. These speeches abounded with wit, argument, imagination, fact and anecdote. The good seed was sown, and we know that it was not on stony ground. The interest of the evening meeting was much increased by the attendance of the Mt. Pleasant Musical Band. At the close of each speech, it played one of those glorious airs, dedicated the world over to Liberty. First we had "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled;" then the "Star Spangled Banner;" then "Hail Columbia;" and others equally appropriate. The dawn of our success will soon lend its saffron tints to the political heavens, and then we shall be able to sing with truth that fine air,

"Behold! how brightly breaks the morning!" I must not forget to add that the usual hospitality of the citizens of Mt. Pleasant was extended to the strangers present. Our horses and ourselves were well taken care of, and our hope in parting from our kind hosts was, that we might be able to spend many more happy days at Mt. Pleasant Liberty Meetings.

COMMERCIAL.
Of the Flour, Grain, and Provision Market, of this city.
CINCINNATI, March 8, 1844.
FLOUR AND MEAL.
Canal bbl. \$3 72 @ 3 78
City Mills " 3 80 @ 3 80
Corn Meal bush. 31 @ 35
GRAIN.
Wheat bush. 20 @ 25
Corn, in ear, " 20 @ 25
Barley " 20 @ 25
Jaw " 20 @ 22
Rye " 50 @ 60
SEEDS.
Seed-Flax bush. 85 @ 90
Clover " 4 02 @ 4 10
Timothy " 3 00 @ 3 25
Mustard White " 2 50 @ 2 50
" Brown " 2 50 @ 2 50
PROVISIONS.
Beef—Mess bbl. 6 50 @ 7 00
Prime " 4 00 @ 4 25
Dried cwt. 4 00 @ 4 50
Tongues doz. 3 00 @ 4 00
Bulk—Shoulders, " 2 @ 02
Sides " 3 @ 34
Hams " 34 @
Bacon—Hams " 44 @ 5
Sides " 22 @ 03
Pork—Clear bbl. 9 00 @ 9 25
Mess " 8 00 @

We promulgate these sentiments in all honesty.—Up to within a few weeks, we have always, when this subject has been introduced, earnestly contended that the ordinary construction of this clause was the Constitutional one; but, having occasion, in the publication of our articles on the Compromise of the Constitution, to re-examine our ground and the record of the debates in the Federal Convention, we confess, that we find nothing in the proceedings of that body, in relation to the provision moved by Mr. Butler, positive enough to warrant a settled belief that our former position is the true one. We have given to the reader, we believe, the whole debate and action of the Convention on the subject.—As we have remarked, of the intention of the delegates from South Carolina and Georgia, there can be no doubt; but whether the rest of the delegates concurred in this intention; or, seeing that the terms of the proposed provision did not include, in point of fact, the case of escaping slaves, were willing to let it go, and leave to future events to determine the interpretation of a clause, any debate on which must have added then to the embarrassments of the Convention, we confess, now appears to us, a question of doubt. We are aware of the practical inference, should the Supreme Court of the United States give admission to such a doubt. It would at once constrain them to entertain no claim for a person claimed as a fugitive slave—for where there is doubt, Liberty, and not Slavery, must have the benefit of it.

Dignity. What complexity of meaning in this mysterious word! Let us try to unravel it. First, then, as to *Dignity of Man*.—This is a compound of solemnity, earnestness, and nobleness; and has its foundation in what Doctors call, the lymphatic temperament. The dignified man is never restless; vivacity, he eschews; his step is measured, and funeral; his aspect, trist and somber; his face, in its repose and meditative abstraction, reminds you of old Brindle, in the act of chewing the cud. A joke is object of "this implacable disgust." If he laughs, it is by accident, and the process is carried on in the inner man. He speaks always, as one risen from the tomb.

This is the dignified man, and his qualities fit him pre-eminently to take the chair; for when, owing to the *inactivity* which he is governed, he is apt to stay there; and nothing is more desirable in a presiding officer, than stillness, and an absence of all emotion.

Next, we have the *Dignity of the Tripod*.—This shows itself under various forms. Generally, it may be defined to be, the Mask of Dulness; a Substitute for Brains. Standing upon dignity is a common practice with gentlemen of the quill; albeit, no one ever thinks of standing on his Dignity, while he has anything else to plant his feet upon. "Silent contempt" is the usual form under which the Dignity of the Tripod appears. If a Press has a great business patronage, or a large circulation obtained by good luck, or a conductor who by *chique*-adulation has swelled, in his own estimation, to the dimensions of a genius,—it wraps itself up in the Dignity of silent contempt. The proverb, "A still tongue makes a wise head," seldom applies in these cases; a more pertinent maxim would be, a still tongue saves a fool's head. This kind of Dignity is a wonderful convenience. It is the refuge of every man, worsted in argument, or unable to defend himself by his wit. There is none so low, that he cannot avail himself of it; none so violent, that he is not apt to take shelter under it, when over-matched.

There is still another species of Dignity—we mean, the Dignity of a Refined Taste. A man clothed with this, is full of overflowing charity.—Such a horror does he entertain of a bad act, he will not call it by its right name. Every deed which him, passes for a misfortune, or an imprudence. Plain words are impolite. If ever he ventures a rebuke, it is light as a snow flake. "Let your eye be yes, and your nay, nay," he esteems a vulgar maxim. He always speaks of acts, as if there were no actors, and his polite circumspection leaves you in doubt whether he really believes there is such a thing as responsibility.

Were there no other kinds of Dignity, public morals in the world, than such as these, Virtue would soon sink away, tongueless and palsied, and Vice, with brow of brass, would command universal respect.

A Troublesome Habit. The correspondent of the Newark Advertiser, speaking of Mr. Seymour, of Connecticut, says he has a most unfortunate habit of soliloquizing audibly, and he gives a specimen of it.

"Anxious to be sure he is right," he is continually asking himself in an undertone, "uncoscientiously" to his thoughts find utterance—"How shall I vote on this question?" "I wonder what my constituents think of it?" "I should like to know how Simons and Stuart are going to vote, why my constituents may not like it; if I vote nay, why they may not like that either?" "Then what had I better do?" "Let's see, how did Catlin vote?" And so on, until his name is reached, does the intelligent representative of the classic soil of New Haven soliloquize.

The only difference, we presume, between Mr. Seymour and the rest of the members is, he speaks out, while they only think. We should like to have heard the inward soliloquizing of the Northern services, on the late vote renewing the gag.

Security in Slave-States. Mr. Hammett of Mississippi in the late debate on the rules of the Senate of the sense of security enjoyed among slaves. They were so happy, so honest, so attached, that people never thought in his State of having locks to their doors.

A friend of ours, who was lately in Georgia, furnishes us with an odd illustration of this state of security. A relative, with whom he was staying, received one evening a summons to turn out on patrol duty. "There," said he, "look at that, and that too," [pulling from his pocket another summons] and publish them in your abolition paper?" He said it jestingly, but our friend took him at his word, and brought away the papers with him. Here they are, and a more painful illustration of the constant peril attendant on slaveholding, could not be furnished.

Mr. — You are hereby summoned to render up your arms on Saturday evening next, 27th inst., at seven o'clock, to patrol.

Savannah, Jan. 25th, 1844.

Mr. — I sent you a summons to patrol and I cannot see — to ascertain whether or not he gave it to you; and for fear that he has not, I am commanding you to patrol this evening at 7 o'clock on horseback, to patrol next Sunday the 31st inst. at nine o'clock A. M. on horseback.

Feb. 4th, 1844.

The names of course are omitted.—Ed. Her.

Folly. The planters of the West Indies show extreme folly and selfishness in their schemes for importing laborers. The great object is, to create a surplus of labor, that they may obtain it at their own price. And the British Government gives countenance to their selfishness. A writer in the *Jamaica Journal* shows clearly how unavailing must be all such schemes. The sum total of African laborers imported into the Colonies, after three years' effort, and an outlay of £152,000, is but 4,500, or 1,500 per year. While the natural increase of Jamaica is reckoned at about 16,000 per annum, and this comes without money and without price. Another thing that is deprecated is, the evil influence of this ignorant, depraved, headstrong people, thus imported, on the home-population.

The English papers are beginning to speak out plainly on this subject, and attribute to the misconduct, and selfishness of the planters themselves, the evils which they complain.

Philanthropy. The *Cincinnati Enquirer* speaks in terms of high praise of the act of Dr. Brisbane, emancipating his slaves.

"This," it remarks, "is philanthropy and patriotism in its purity, and Latin no more than English or of false eulogy, for it speaks of itself, more eloquently and more to the heart than it is possible for all the windy theories of the pseudo patriots of the Union. Dr. Brisbane is a man among ten thousands, and we doubt if there is an instance in our history of the owner of slave property disposing of it, obtaining the money, enjoying it for a period, and then becoming so convicted of having done injustice as to re-purchase again, and by setting free, effectually rob himself of the greater portion, if not all, his fortune."

Pennsylvania Freeman. The "Pennsylvania Freeman" is the title of a beautiful anti-slavery paper, just started at Philadelphia. It is to be published semi-monthly, and goes for "political action," as well as "moral assuasion." This is right. The only fault we have to find with the paper is, it is only semi-monthly. Try it every week, friends.

Bible Argument in behalf of Slavery

No. 1. Nearly the whole of the Bible argument in behalf of modern slavery, is merely verbal criticism—the weakest of all kinds of evidence in support of an alleged historical fact. This argument, however, assumes a great variety of forms, while each form, if duly examined, will be found to exhibit only its weakness and fallacy.

I. The primary meaning of the words, which we translate *servant*, in the Hebrew and Greek, and Latin languages, equivalent to our English word *slave*; therefore, say the advocates of slavery, the word *servant*, in almost every case when it occurs in the Bible, is to be taken in this sense, and in this sense only. The fourth commandment, and divers passages of the New Testament, are thus pressed into the service. Hence, the disgrace which is attached to the word *servant* in some portions of the free States, when applied to persons of the most respectable and promising character, is only one of the many thousand examples of the corrupting and degrading influence of slavery.

II. Impartiality and honesty and simplicity form most distinguishing characteristics of sacred history. Henceforth Holy Ghost, in giving the lives of good men, informs us that they also on many occasions, gave ample proof that they were to a great extent, under the influence of the common depravity of human nature. But the defender of modern slavery overlooks these important characteristics of sacred composition and in applying historical facts in support of his favorite position, takes it for granted that everything which is made matter of record by the Spirit of God, in the lives of good men, and which is not in direct terms condemned, is approved of by God, and in perfect accordance with the moral law.

III. The argument at other times assumes the form of analogical reasoning; but in every one of these cases, when the particular facts in Bible history, and the supposed parallel facts in the history of modern slavery, are examined in detail, the result will be found to be, that the difference between the two classes of facts, much more is marked and much more weighty, than their agreement, hence the argument destroys itself, and something more.

IV. Slavery was of early origin—it was universal among all heathen nations—some Romans, in the days of the Apostles, had as many as 20,000 slaves; therefore, it must have been in the church of God, both under the old and new dispensation;—and the Apostles, in organizing churches through the whole empire, must have considered it a matter both of prudence and duty not to say anything either in public or in private, directly or indirectly, against slavery. Hence, further, Moses, in giving a code of laws for the Israelites, just delivered from slavery must also have given a code of laws to regulate the slave-trade, and the domestic government of slaves. The argument in this form is about as conclusive as if from the universality of any other violation of the moral law, such as profane swearing, adultery, dwelling, or highway robbery, we should infer that the government and discipline of the church of God, ought to be very lenient at all times, in their dealing with rich men particularly, as to their violations of the moral law in these and similar cases.

V. All who live in free States, and have as yet attempted to defend or excuse slavery as it exists in the United States, are very far from attempting to defend it as a whole. It may be that slavery can be in some particular cases, without any violation of the moral law,—slavery is not a *sin per se*. It is only the abstract proposition, *viz.* the legal relation between master and servant,—which they propose to defend. The whole of the argument, viewed in this connection is the same substantially, which has been used from time immemorial, both in heathen and christian countries, in behalf of public theatres, and in some cases even by men and magistrates called christians, in behalf of private brothels. Reform the thing, say its advocates, and present it in its original purity, and it is a good and necessary thing. But the result of all such attempts to reform in all these cases, proves beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the evils complained of and acknowledged, are radical and essential, not contingent or accidental. Bring any one of them, in all things, to the test of the moral law, and it must cease to exist. The very fundamental principle, the advocates themselves, and which is attempted to be defended in the case of slavery,—*viz.* that one man may be the chattel of another man—this one fundamental and favorite principle, when examined fully in the abstract, will be found to be in direct opposition to the whole moral law.

All the comments, which have been given by these Bible-argument men, on the portions of the Mosaic institutions, which are supposed to refer to slavery, as also the most of their explanations of the instructions which are given by Apostles to masters and servants, amount just to this: These laws and these Apostolic directions are some

kind of intermediate, half-way, prudential regulations between the moral law and corrupted public opinion. Even when Jehovah himself gives laws for the regulation of human society, he must degrade and set aside the moral law in particular cases, as human governments have again and again done in the case of the Sabbath, and other moral and perpetual, and Divine institutions.—There is an impurity in explanations of this kind, which have been given by men of otherwise high standing, which ought to be alarming to themselves and their friends.

Verbal criticism is a noble and important department of general literature; and it is intimately and inseparably connected with the development of the powers of the human mind, in the formation and modification of articulate language, in all the changes of the ever changing states of human society.—Hence genuine verbal criticism will always be useful, and will always commend itself when used in its proper sphere, and by men who really understand what a general principle is, and are moreover capable of applying an abstract principle to the common business of life. But in this so-called Bible argument, this noble department of general literature, has been degraded and misapplied, and is of no manner of use, but to furnish another of the many thousand examples of the degrading influences of slavery.

Slavery every where—even when cherished in mere thought and abstraction—degrades and corrupts the human mind, and all the productions of mind. Nay, more, so far as it possibly can have any influence, as exhibited in the Bible argument, it degrades even the moral law, and the moral perfection of Jehovah. In fine, as a logical argument, the whole is no more convincing than an attempt made by a professed astronomer would be to ascertain the distances and magnitudes of the heavenly bodies, by an examination of the prices current as they are published in the daily papers of Cincinnati and Liverpool and Calcutta.

SENEX.

Rare Disinterestedness.

The following correspondence will fully explain itself:

Office of Saturday Visitor,
Baltimore, Feb. 19th, 1844.

Dr. BRISBANE:—Having learned that you are in town, awaiting the arrival of certain slaves from South Carolina, whom you have taken for the purpose of freeing and placing in Ohio, you will oblige me by giving me the facts of the case for publication in my paper—looking, as I do, upon the movement as one of those exhibitions of self-sacrifice, rare indeed in the annals of our race!

With sentiments of warmest esteem,
Yours, &c.
J. E. SNODGRASS.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 20th, 1844.

Dear Sir:—Your polite note requesting me to give the facts in relation to the emancipation of your slaves would be politely answered in the negative, were I to consult altogether my personal connection with the subject. But I presume your purpose is to present the case as one that ought to be imitated, and having myself acted altogether from a conviction of duty which ought to apply to others as well as myself, I cannot allow a feeling of modesty to make me decline giving you the facts you ask for.

In the year 1835 I was editing a paper so the city of Charleston, in which I advocated the right of man to hold property in his fellow-man. I was myself a slaveholder and cotton planter, being a native of South Carolina. The prosecution of the discussion finally induced me to apprehend that I might be in error, and I lowered my tone in advertising slavery without being really convinced that it was an unjust institution. The moment I began to express any shadow of doubt about the correctness of the view he had taken, and to intimate a willingness to obey any convictions I might have in reference to it, I discovered that freedom of thought or freedom of speech on that subject was out of the question in South Carolina, and therefore determined to leave the State and find a home where I would not myself be slave. Unconvinced of the moral turpitude of relation between master and slave, I repelled with indignation the charge that I was an abolitionist—an epithet I regarded with as much odium as any one else.—Nor did I feel any compunction of conscience in selling my slaves previously to my leaving the state. I was sorry to part with them, but I regarded it as one of those events that circumstances render necessary: indeed my doubts in regard to the character of the institution, did not amount to any conviction, and I was rather disposed to think there was more of feeling than of sound judgment in my doubt. Sometimes I had doubts and sometimes I had none. I sold them at a time when the subject of its morality did not just then agitate my mind, and yet with a determination to go on in the investigation of the subject.

For the purpose of having the slaves remain in the neighborhood of their old acquaintances and not to break up family relations, I sold them considerably below the market value, to a neighbor and connection. When I moved to Ohio, I carefully investigated the whole question. In the course of eighteen months I became thoroughly satisfied that to hold slaves was wrong to man and a sin against God. At once I emancipated the two or three slaves I had reserved. It was not long before I became dissatisfied with myself for selling the others. This soon amounted to a conviction that I ought to get them back if possible. I failed, at that time, to obtain them. Their master was unwilling to make any reasonable arrangement. I was, however, too fully convinced of the wrong I had perpetrated, to be satisfied to retain the avails of the sale. I accordingly executed a deed, placing in the hands of trustees an amount of real estate equivalent to the amount I had received for these slaves, and appropriated to charitable uses any profits I had ever derived from said species of property.

The property placed in trust, was to be appropriated to the objects of emancipation in some practicable mode. Continuing to press the matter, I at length succeeded in obtaining a bill of sale for all but one woman and her two children, (whom I could not possibly obtain,) by paying considerably more than I had sold the slaves for, and nearly double their market value at the time. Two years elapsed, however, without my getting the slaves, although I had bill of sale for them, and had paid up in full of all demand. It became evident to me that they would never be sent, and a few weeks ago I went for them myself. I took them to Savannah, Georgia, and there I learned that they were in the hands of a man waiting their arrival with intention to take them, (twenty-seven in number) to Ohio, and placing them in a situation where they can improve their condition. When I first negotiated for them, I executed in Ohio, a deed of emancipation and recorded it regularly in the clerk's office. They are therefore free, since they are no longer subject to the laws of Carolina which forbid emancipation. One of the number, an elderly woman, still remains from choice, in Carolina, preferring to risk the laws of the state, to leaving her husband and son, who are not within my control. I presume her age and

good character will be sufficient protection. I am happy, dear sir, to have had opportunity thus to test my fidelity to Jesus Christ. It is the religion of the Gospel that produces a willingness to carry out practically the convictions of my judgment. It has reduced my estate considerably; but, if my temporal circumstances have changed so that I must resort to personal exertions for the support of my wife and children, I have the consciousness of having done it for Christ's sake. Just poverty is more satisfactory than unjust wealth. I dare not boast of what I have done, for "by the grace of GOD, I am what I am." But I cannot forbear to say that if other slaveholders would do the same thing, they would be infinitely happier than the title of Master can ever make them.

May the Almighty preserve our country from the consequences of this terrible system of oppression and wrong, and may we all learn that it is His law that we "undo the heavy burdens and let the oppressed go free."

Suffer me to add here, that I much admire the noble independence that distinguishes you as the Editor of a Southern Journal. The freedom and independence of your columns in this age of editorial servility, ought to meet the approbation of every true lover of his country, and give an extensive circulation to the "Baltimore Saturday Visitor," among citizens of all parties and Christians of all sects.

Yours very respectfully,
WM. HENRY BRISBANE.

Since we received this noble-souled letter from Dr. Brisbane, his slaves (or rather freedmen) arrived, and after a few hours delay, started in the cars for Cincinnati. We called to see them—and oh! how their appearance contrasted with that of such of their fellow-slaves who take their departure from that same stigmatized Pratt street, those victims of the execrable love of gain, which has erected the various slave prisons that have outraged the better feelings of our citizens, so long.

The group in question was composed of both sexes and all ages, from a blind grandmother of full seventy years and a father and mother about fifty, to children of three or four years, apparently.—They seemed overjoyed at the prospect before them, and talked in tearful raptures of "Mossa's kindness!" And well they may. We confess that we have no language sufficiently forcible to make known our admiration Dr. Brisbane's course in this marvellous movement! We feel the desire in our hearts, and do hope that he may find it convenient, very soon, to report progress, while more fully and less reservedly portraying the circumstances of these his doings for conscience's sake!

Where is the East? inquired the mistress of a school, of one of her young pupils, whom she was questioning on the situations of the points—North, South, East, and West. "In the jug!" quickly answered the little geographer.

THE HUNGRY ARAB.—An Arab was lost in the desert. For two days, he found nothing to eat; and in danger of death from starvation, until, finally, he discovered a fountain from which travellers were accustomed to water their camels. Near the fountain, laying upon the sand, he saw a leather sack. "God be praised!" said he, as he raised and felt of it—"these are, I believe, dates, or nuts of some kind. Oh, how I will strengthen and refresh myself upon them!" In this sweet hope, he opened the sack, saw the contents, and cried out full of sorrow: "Alas! they are only pearls!"

A SILVER CURE.—The church of St. Alexander Nevsky, at St. Petersburg, is named after the canonized Grand Duke Alexander, whose remains were brought there in a silver coffin! It was in this same church Kohl, the traveller, was told by a guide, pointing to a corner of the building, "There lies a Cannibal." The inscription announced it to be the Russian General Hannibal; but, as the Russians have no H, they change that letter almost always into K, and hence the extraordinary and not very flattering misnomer given to the decans d'warrior.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE FOR SALE.—A late number of the Louisville Journal contains four columns of advertisements of lots in that place for sale for taxes—no advertisement comprising more than four lines, most of them only two. In 1841, some one proposed buying Louisville and converting it into a farm; the editor of the Natchez Free Trader thinks he will now have a chance to purchase at least a large portion of it.

So long as rum is in hogheads it can do no damage, but when it gets into men's heads it plays the very—

Punch gives some amusing proceeding in an examination of law students:

Q. Have you attended any, and what law lectures? A. I have attended to many

legal lectures, when I have been admonished by police magistrates for kicking up rows in the streets, pulling off knickers, &c. Q. What is a real action? A. An action, brought in earnest, and not by way of a joke. Q. What are a bill and answer? A. Ask my tailor.

Q. How would you file a bill? I don't know, but would lay a case before a blacksmith.

Q. What steps would you take to dissolve an injunction? A. I should put it into some very hot water, and let it remain there until it was melted.

Q. What are post nuptial articles? A. Children.

Q. What is simple larceny? A. Picking a pocket of a handkerchief, and leaving a purse of money behind.

A man with eleven daughters was lately complaining that he found it hard to live. "You must husband your time," said the other, "and then you will do well enough." "I could do much better," was the reply, "if I could husband my daughters."

A FOREIGNER'S DESCRIPTION OF AN AMERICAN.—The Foreign Quarterly has the following elegant description: "As yet, the American is horn-headed, and pig-headed, hard; preserving, unscrupulous, ready for all weathers, with an incredible genius for lying, a vain, elastic beyond comprehension pride of a buffalo, and the shriek of a steam-whistle, a real nine foot boast of a fellow, stout twisted, and made of horse-shoe nails, the rest of him being cast iron, with steel springs."

A great many anecdotes are related of personal bravery. We should like to see that man who would deliberately allow a woman to catch him making mouths at her baby.

To embitter domestic life, maintain your opinion on all small matters at the point of the bayonet.

"Just see how that cur-dog pulls back from the cart. He don't seem to like being tied in that way, no how, does he?" "I don't know, old man, he seems to be very strongly attached to it."—Stolen.

DEED.—There was a duel on Sunday, below the city. The weapons were swords, and each of the parties were wounded slightly.—N. O. Pic., Feb. 8.

The Liberty Party.

This party has held several meetings lately for a public discussion of their peculiar doctrines. Mr. Morris commenced the discussion at Court house, by a string of resolutions, and was replied to by Mr. At the second meeting another set of resolutions were substituted by Mr. Chase and Mr. Green. At the last meeting, which was held at the College Hall, Saturday evening last, the discussion was continued by Mr. Chase and Mr. Green. At this meeting Mr. Raymond moved the following resolutions, and stated that if it should be the pleasure of the audience to hear him at a subsequent meeting, he would endeavour to illustrate and enforce them:

Resolved, that the system of negro slavery, which exists in the United States, is a great political, social and moral evil, the removal of which ought to engage the earnest attention of the philanthropist, the christian and the patriot.

Resolved, that two distinct races of men, like the white and the black, whose natural qualities are so repugnant to each other, one of which has been for ages in a state of slavery to the other, cannot live together in the same community in peace and harmony, upon terms of equality.

Resolved, that emancipation with separation, would result in the ultimate destruction of the black race, by gradual consuming decay.

Resolved, that emancipation and separation ought to be *pari passu*.

Resolved, that the black population of the United States cannot be colonized in Africa.

Resolved, that the abolition of slavery in the British West India Islands, which is soon to be effected, will like measures in the French and Danish Islands, and probably in the Spanish also, afford an auspicious asylum for our black population.

Resolved, that our National Government be requested to open a correspondence with the English and French Governments for the purpose of ascertaining what facilities they will afford to encourage the emigration of our black population to their respective Islands.

The meeting then adjourned till Wednesday evening, at the Court house.

—Gazette.

THE WORLD DESTROYED!!

Initiated, and in the common acceptance of the term, we say that a world of distress, misery and death has been destroyed (during the last twelve months) by the use of the MAGNETIC REMEDY. We mean this Magnetic Ether, Galvanic Plaster, and Electric Pills, in which those most powerful agents in nature, Electricity, Galvanism and Magnetism are so infusively and valuable agents, and the whole so arranged and combined in a series of remedies, that they will remove disease, however settled and deep it may be seated, if the child of death has not indicated a mortal wound. Diseases caused by the use of such medical agents as these will remove what no other combination of medicine can even approach. They enter by the circulating medium into the system, and take the morbid matter, and therefore come in immediate contact with disease.

CONSUMPTION has been called an incurable disease, and very properly so—but through the blessing of Providence, a remedy is at hand, and we trust, will remove Consumption in its three first stages. Therefore, it can no longer stand in truth that it is an incurable disease—for hundreds of witnesses to the contrary are on hand. A warning voice is now sounding forth to all those who have passed the threshold of the third stage. COME IN—HERE IT IS! LOOK TO IT! The cure is at hand, and the cure is at hand. Consumption can be cured by the Magnetic Remedy No. 1, expressly for Lung affections, and nothing else. Price five dollars per package—consisting of the Electric Pills, Magnetic Ether No. 1, and Galvanic Plaster.

If you, or any dear friend are about to give you selves up as incurable, while in the first stages of an incurable disease, we beg of you to hold on until you have tried the Magnetic Remedy. Here is no cure for everything, but one set of remedies for one kind of disease. They consist first of Electric Pills, which impart new life and action to that part of the system which is closed, and are opened in their operation—they carry off impure matter which would otherwise be taken up by the absorbent vessels, and conveyed to the diseased part, to feed and augment it. The second remedy is the Galvanic Plaster, which laid over the diseased organs, act in concert with the other remedies by opening the pores and producing a steady Galvanic current, which is a powerful auxiliary in removing morbid matter from the system. The third remedy is the Magnetic Ether, which is a powerful auxiliary in removing morbid matter from the system. The fourth remedy is the Galvanic Plaster, which laid over the diseased organs, act in concert with the other remedies by opening the pores and producing a steady Galvanic current, which is a powerful auxiliary in removing morbid matter from the system.

There are three kinds of Magnetic Ether. No. 1, for diseases above the neck; No. 2, for nervous diseases, which are seated in the head and spine; No. 3, for diseases below the neck. The first kind is the most powerful, and the most valuable. It is a powerful auxiliary in removing morbid matter from the system. The second kind is a powerful auxiliary in removing morbid matter from the system. The third kind is a powerful auxiliary in removing morbid matter from the system.

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